

The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

TIMES BUILDING,
TENTH AND BANK STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city and Manchester for 10 cents a week, when paid weekly, but 50 cents per month, when paid monthly; by mail outside of Richmond, 60 cents a month, \$3.00 a year—anywhere in the United States.

Reading Notices, in reading-matter type, 10 cents per line.
Cards of advertising rate for space furnished on application.
Remedy by draft, check, postoffice order or registered letter. Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender.
Times Telephone—Business Office, New Phone 221, Old Phone 301; Editor's Rooms, New Phone 61, Old Phone 130.
Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company.
Specimen copies free.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

THE SUNDAY TIMES, \$1.00 a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—issued and mailed in two parts, \$1.00 a year by mail—anywhere in the United States. All subscriptions by mail payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper, if you live out of Richmond, and see when your subscription expires, so you can renew before the paper is stopped.

The Times is always indebted to friends who favor it with society items and personal notices, but must urge that all such be sent under the signature of the sender. All unsolicited communications will be rejected always.

MANCHESTER BUREAU,
CARTER'S DRUG STORE, No. 1122
HULL STREET.

PETERSBURG AGENT,
MRS. S. C. HUTCHINSON, 7 LOMBARD STREET.

THE MAILING LIST IS ONLY PRINTED ABOUT EVERY TEN DAYS. THEREFORE DO NOT FEEL UNDESIRABLE FOR THE DATE OPPOSITE YOUR NAME ON THE LITTLE PINK SLIP IS NOT CHANGED AS SOON AS THE SUBSCRIPTION IS RENEWED.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL PERSONS SENDING POLITICAL OR PARTISAN COMMUNICATIONS TO THE TIMES TO THE NECESSITY OF SIGNING THEIR NAMES TO SUCH REPLYING. THE DATE OPPOSITE YOUR NAME ON THE LITTLE PINK SLIP IS NOT CHANGED AS SOON AS THE SUBSCRIPTION IS RENEWED.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1900.

DEPENDENCE AND CIVILIZATION.

On October 8th, Charles R. Flint made an address before the Illinois Manufacturers' Association which contained more sense and information in a small space on the trust question than we have seen anywhere else. Mr. Flint points out, as has been done in these columns before, the fact that the great industrial problem of the future is going to be in the field of distribution and not of production. The day of the cold blast iron furnace is so far removed from the present methods of producing that great staple of modern industry that we can hardly imagine the circumstances which surrounded its production under that system of manufacture. For the future we have practically solved the question how to produce the greatest amount of iron with the least expense, and the wonderful fields of human ingenuity that were opened up by the discovery of the spinning jenny and the cotton gin have practically solved the question of how to supply a suitable clothing in almost limitless quantities at prices which even the poorest can afford to buy. It is not the quantity of pig iron produced or the number of yards of cotton woven that has caused the fight that is now being waged by the political agitators against trusts. It is the question of how the iron and cotton industry shall be divided between the capital that furnishes the plants, the superintendents that furnish the brains for the manufactured product and the labor that furnishes the necessary energy for the work in hand.

It is the fashion to-day to attack trusts. This fashion has been introduced by certain students and political thinkers who are too far removed from the actual situation in mercantile life to know either the value of re-statement or the soundness of the deductions which they make.

The political demagogue, who is always seeking for some catch-word with which he may seize and hold the public attention, having found by bitter experience that various crazes of the past are no longer suitable battlefields for him, has come cheerfully forward and taken up the cudgels against trusts, and with a great deal of success, for all trusts are not good trusts any more than all trusts are bad.

Mr. Flint has pointed out in his address with singular strength and clearness that the trust is an evolution in our civilization, for the trust or the great manufacturing enterprise depends for its ultimate success upon the fact that a great body of men are able to work together in close interdependence.

It is this ability to do your little piece of work in the confidence that thousands of other men will do theirs with equal accuracy and that the combined force of all will give a product that no individual could have produced in a measurable amount of time by himself. That distinguishes civilization from savagery. The civilized man is not as free as the savage. The savage lives in his wigwam and cuts the nuts that he gathers in the woods or shoots the deer with his home-made bow and arrow. The civilized man lives in a house which is built for him by others, lighted for him by electricity or gas, with whose manufacture he has nothing to do, heated by steam, which is manufactured oftentimes in some great central depot, or by coal which is brought to his door through thousands of hands over whom he has no control. His bread comes from the wheat fields of the Dakota, and his beefsteak from the broad plains of the West. His butter may come from Illinois or Denmark, his vegetables from Florida or the surrounding market gardens, and he does his work in the simple capacity of clerk and lives in a luxury which the Emperor of all the Aztecs could not enjoy.

This may be dependence, but it seems to us that the civilized clerk has a field for effort and endeavor and for true independence open to him which the greatest

savage could never hope to attain. Mr. Flint's address has shown, if nothing else, that the advance of civilization is towards interdependence and that those who are to attack trusts must choose some other ground than that the trusts make men more dependent upon the good will, the good faith and the earnest efforts of one another.

THE TRUST IN A CONCRETE FORM

We take from the New York Journal of Commerce the following most important and most interesting special dispatch to it from Pittsburgh, Pa.:

The refusal of the presidents of the leading trunk lines to give the iron and steel mills low rates of freight to seaboard on export shipments is evidently not going to stop the growth of our foreign trade if the latest achievement of the Carnegie Steel Company can be taken as a criterion. This company has just completed a deal by which it has leased four British boats, known as Leaflet, Theano, Piki and Monks Haven. These boats will each carry about one thousand tons of steel, and in addition each will have a tow of barges holding 1,500 tons of wood pulp. The Carnegie Steel Company will haul the steel to be loaded in these boats from a central depot at Bessemer, Daquesne and Homestead over their own road, the Pittsburgh, Bessemer and Lake Erie, to Conneaut, a distance of 150 miles. At that point it will be loaded on these boats and taken via the Welland Canal and St. Lawrence River to Montreal. The depth of water in the Welland Canal will not permit the boats to haul over 1,000 tons, and the cargo of pulp, 1,500 tons to each boat, will be towed on barges to Montreal. At that place deep water is reached, and the wood pulp will then be loaded on the boats and they will sail for Liverpool.

The importance of this movement can hardly be estimated. The mills, however, that American steel makers are going to invade foreign ports more vigorously than ever before and that leading iron mills are going to run full, thereby getting a minimum cost for production. Our surplus material is going to be sent to the other side and in larger quantities than ever before.

The move of the Carnegie Steel Company may possibly result in the railroads agreeing to make concessions in freight to the seaboard on foreign shipments, which so far they have refused to do.

The American Steel & Wire Company is now building some large boats to be used in ocean traffic, and the Carnegie Steel Company has already placed, or will soon place, contracts for the building of a number of ocean carriers, which will be used exclusively in foreign trade. The Carnegie Steel Company has a material advantage over their competitors in the matter of securing low rates on foreign shipments, as they can haul over their own road to Conneaut at a very low cost, and from there get a water route to the ocean. It may be noted here that while \$28 is the price of rails for delivery in the United States, Canada or Mexico, the price of rails for export is open, and the mills can sell for the export trade at any price they please. The National Steel Company has just shipped 1,000 tons of steel rails to New Zealand. These were rolled at their new mill at Youngstown, Ohio. The price of beams for the domestic trade is 14 cents a pound, but for the foreign market the price is open, and beams and other forms of structural material for foreign shipment have sold at much less than 12 cents a pound. The Carnegie Steel Company recently took a contract for about 5,000 tons of beams and other shapes for a canal at Kuro, Japan.

The whole trust problem, as an economic question, is involved in this dispatch. It will be admitted by all, anti-trust people as well as trust advocates, that it is most desirable that we should extend our markets in foreign countries for what our soil produces and what our manufacturers can make. But, on the other hand, our railroads say they cannot carry Mr. Carnegie's products to the seaboard upon terms that will justify him in exporting them through the ordinary channels. So Mr. Carnegie builds his own railroad from his works to Lake Erie, where he can load his products upon his own ships and send them to foreign markets that will pay him a price for them that produces him a profit, where he can save the freight that this operation enables him to save. Now, Carnegie's combination comes about as nearly up to the popular idea of a trust as anything can come. Is it desirable that he should be permitted to make this combination or should he be forbidden to make it?

Upon the one hand we have the advantages of an extended foreign market for our wares and increased employment for Mr. Carnegie's wage-earners, to whom, by the way, he pays the very highest wages that are paid by any one. Upon the other hand, our railroads complain that they are cut out of their legitimate traffic, and their employees complain that their wages are reduced in consequence thereof. With which side shall we side?

It seems to The Times that the only wise course is to stand aside and allow the natural laws of the subject to govern it.

THE SUN IS COMING AROUND.

The Times is not the only newspaper that was struck by the New York Sun's conception of the trust. If the people of New York or Massachusetts were confronted with the conditions that confront the Southern people, they would rebel against them as the Southern people do. The Macon Telegraph has also been commenting upon it and speaks of it as "an unexpectedly conciliatory sound." The Sun takes note of this and readjusts its statement, saying that it is undoubtedly true that Northern people would rebel against the idea of submitting to negro domination. This ought to end all discussion of what it calls the "Southern question," by the Sun. It is equivalent to an expression of opinion that the circumstances that surround the Southern people are exceptional, and that they are unbearable, and if that is so, then the Sun should not rail at us for declaring to the world that we will not submit to negro domination and that we will resort to whatever measures are necessary for protecting ourselves from it.

The Sun understands our acceptance of its concession, however, as implying that it must join us in disfranchising the negro, and that it says it will never do. We think the Sun's mind is a little confused here and that it supposes we expect it to do something that we do not ask for ourselves. We do not ask that the negro be disfranchised, because the negro has never been disfranchised in the sense of having the right to vote conferred upon him. The Fifteenth Amendment confers the right to vote upon no one. All that it does is to forbid that any person shall be deprived of the right to vote upon account of race, color or previous condition

of servitude. This is no grant to the negro of a right to vote. It is only a prohibition upon the States to prevent him from voting because he is a negro. If the States should forbid all literate persons to vote, this amendment would not interfere with the act, because there would be no discrimination against the negro. The negro's right to vote must come, therefore, from some other quarter. It does not come from the Fifteenth Amendment.

Now what we ask of the Sun is not that it should join us in depriving the negro of his right to vote, because he has no such right except as we give it to him. What we ask of the Sun is that it will join with us in repealing the Fifteenth Amendment so that in granting the right of suffrage we may discriminate and confer the right upon those who should have it and deny it to those who should not have it. This is done everywhere. All authorities make distinctions in the right of suffrage. Women and minors are generally forbidden to vote, and why should not negroes who are incapable of exercising the right intelligently be equally forbidden to vote?

What we ask is that the suffrage be placed under the control of the States as it was until 1867. Then Virginia would admit her individual negroes to the right of suffrage as they should themselves be qualified to exercise the suffrage intelligently, and, in a reasonable time, the whole race would be clothed with the right.

GENERAL JOHNSON'S LATEST.

General Bradley Johnson has addressed a communication to the Richmond Dispatch in which he says that "it is amusing to him to hear the chatter that his suggestion about inducing native Virginians from the outside to agree to give their time and labor to framing a new Constitution has evoked." He declares that he never proposed to select native non-resident Virginians at all. That his proposition was that the people should be authorized to select any Virginian whom they desired to serve them, and it seemed to him that it certainly could harm no one if the people were given this range of choice. "Few could be induced to come," he adds, "for incredible as it may seem, many absent Virginians do not consider our society Arcadian, in fact, have gone away to escape it, and the difficulty would be as great in getting non-residents to serve as it would be to get them elected."

Gen. Johnson's explanation is worse than his original proposal. If any good citizens, any who were true to Virginia's interests, have moved away to escape Virginia's society, we would like to know who they are and under what circumstances they have left. What does Gen. Johnson mean by this unsavory intimation? What is the matter with Virginia's society that good Virginians are disposed to go away from it, or, as he puts it, to escape from it? Gen. Johnson is a Virginian, and we know that he loves Virginia. But his communication under review is totally inexplicable, and the General should explain himself.

DEATH OF AUDITOR RYLAND.

In the death of Josiah Ryland the State loses a faithful officer, the city a good citizen and the Baptist Church a devout and useful member. In war he served his State as a soldier in the ranks; in peace he served her with the same devotion and efficiency as an officer of Government. In every relation of life he was faithful to his trust, and he enjoyed the respect and good will of his fellow-citizens. It may be said of Mr. Ryland that he discharged his duty to his State, his fellow-men, his church and his God. Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Charleston News and Courier says: "The New York Mail and Express indignantly repels the suggestion that if Lincoln were alive to-day he would withdraw the American troops from the Philippines. We think the Mail and Express is right. There is absolutely nothing in Mr. Lincoln's record, so far as it is known, to warrant the belief that he would entertain the least degree of sympathy with a people fighting for their independence, or opposing the criminal aggressions of the Republican party."

It is a strange thing to us that the Democratic nominee for the Presidency has dragged Lincoln into this campaign, and that he has quoted freely from a letter which Lincoln wrote to the New England abolitionists. That sort of campaigning is not apt to make votes in the South.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune says that Lord Salisbury's course in the Chinese affairs is cynically described by critics as an amusing game of hunt the slipper. "It has been played in a dark room," he goes on, "for the leader writers of the leading journals have not known what was going on, and the British policy in the Far East has remained an inscrutable mystery. The best explanation which is offered by those behind the scenes is that Lord Salisbury has remained in the background because he could not count upon the support of any power, and would only have exposed himself to rebuffs if he had taken the initiative. He would have acted differently if the United States had been in the background."

Drink Beaufont Lithia Water

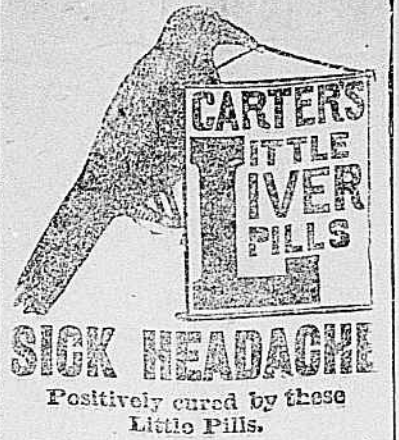
Can be had as follows:
14 Half-Gallon Tickets for \$1.00
5-Gallon Demijohn at..... .50
One Dozen Siphons for..... \$1.00

Ask our wagons or telephone to office for our special brands of
**Ginger Ale,
Sarsaparilla,
Lemon or Strawberry Soda.**

made with this delightful water Pure and wholesome.

Phones—New, 521; Old, 152.

Beaufont Lithia Springs Co.,
1013 East Main Street.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Bile, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

States Government has been willing to co-operate with him when he perceived that the State Department was respecting Washington's warning against entangling alliances, and that France, Germany and Russia would not tolerate British leadership, he determined to make his influence felt in the background. While Russia, Germany and France have presented proposals for the settlement of the problem, Lord Salisbury has contented himself with revising them in minor details and with prompting a general agreement among the powers. He has been giving office to France, Germany and Russia, has saved England from the humiliation of having proposals of her own rejected by envious and jealous powers, and has kept British diplomacy in reserve as a conservative force to be applied at the right moment in the most effective way.

It would appear from this that there is little ground for the charge that our Government has entered into a secret alliance with Great Britain.

AFTERMATH.

The New York Herald of yesterday says that from a postal card poll of the voters of twenty-four election districts in that city it appears that Bryan will have a plurality of 18,000 in Manhattan and that McKinley will carry Brooklyn by 24,000. The Herald concludes from this poll that it will be a stand-off between the Democrats and Republicans in Greater New York, so that practically the entire Republican surplus outside the city will stand as McKinley's plurality. The Herald's poll indicates also that the Gold Democrats who refused to support Bryan in 1896 are practically unanimous this year for McKinley.

Judge Jay A. Hubbell, chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee in the Garfield campaign and for five terms Congressman, is dead at Houghton, Mich.

The treasurer of the Galveston local relief fund acknowledges receipt of contributions from October 1 to 12th, inclusive, amounting to \$18,532. The amount previously acknowledged was \$58,063, making the total to date \$76,595.

Heinrich von Herzogenburg, pianist and composer, died on Friday at Wiesbaden at the age of fifty-seven. He was born at Graz in Styria on June 19, 1843, and studied at the Vienna Conservatory under Dessoff from 1862 to 1864. He was at the time of his death president of the "Meisterschule" for composition in Berlin and a member of the Berlin Academy of Fine Arts. His best known works are two symphonies, an oratorio, "The Birth of Christ," a symphonic poem, "Odysseus" and a number of religious compositions. His wife, who was at one time well known as a pianist, died eight years ago.

NEW COURT-HOUSE.

First Business Issuing Marriage License to the Contractor.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
FREDERICK KEPLING, Va., October 15.—The new courthouse at Monticello, the county-seat of Westmoreland county, has been completed and turned over to the Board of Supervisors. The first business transacted in the new court's office was the issuing of a marriage license to Mr. J. W. Fisher, of Roanoke, who superintended the erection of the building for the contractors, to marry Miss Lena Harvey, a very popular and attractive young lady of Monticello. Mr. Fisher started Saturday for a bride trip of the Northern cities.

Mr. J. W. Marmaduke, deputy treasurer of Westmoreland county and brother-in-law of the deceased, Dr. R. H. Stuart, died a few days ago.

There are six colored janitors confined in Orange county jail awaiting room in the asylums.

Mr. D. T. Perry and family, of Orange county, will move to this city to reside.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Fontaine E. Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Baker, of this city, to Mr. Charles P. Hancock, of Newport News, the ceremony to take place here Tuesday, October 23d.

Mr. Roger W. Payne, of Culpeper county, and Miss Fernie W. Coleman, of Orange county, will be married, October 17th, at the Baptist Church, Rev. E. P. Hall officiating.

Mr. C. N. Tatum and Miss Nellie Kennedy were married last week at the home of the bride, in Orange county, by Rev. E. P. Hall.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Mr. G. Wm. Herring, formerly of Orange, and Miss Curry P. Norville, of Albemarle county, at Coveville, November 9th.

A large crowd is expected at Orange Courthouse Thursday, October 18th, to witness the unveiling of the Confederate monument which takes place there on that day. The monument cost about \$1,500. Of this sum was contributed by the county and the balance by private subscription.

Orange and Culpeper furnished a large part of the Thirtieth Virginia Regiment in the war of '61-'65, which was first commanded by General A. P. Hill and afterwards by Col. James Terrill, and was considered one of the most gallant regiments in the Confederate service.

In this regiment was the famous Montpelier Guards from Orange, which was among the first military companies that went to Harper's Ferry in the John Brown raid.

Wedding Cards.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., October 15.—Invitations were issued to-day to the marriage of Miss Lauretta Gerrell, daughter of the late Colonel A. B. Gerrell, to Mr. Julius Henry Fairless, formerly of Greensboro, now a prosperous young business man of Butte, Montana, at the First Presbyterian Church here at seven o'clock on the evening of October 21.

Held Up and Robbed.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
NEWPORT NEWS, Va., October 15.—Night conductor P. C. Harris was held up on the Chesapeake and Ohio road this morning at 7 o'clock by three negroes and robbed of \$42 and most of his clothing.

In the scuffle Harris hit himself through the thumb. He had been to Richmond to see his mother and had drawn his salary.

MURDER MYSTERY IN PETERSBURG.

The Watchman of the Pocahontas Mills Killed.

HIS ASSASSIN IS UNKNOWN.

The City Council Will Probably Modify the Obnoxious Street Obstruction Ordinance—Baptist Young People's Meeting.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

PETERSBURG, Va., October 15.—One of the most mysterious murders in the history of Petersburg was that of William Westmoreland, Mills, who was shot and killed between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, while on his rounds. Three pistol-shots, fired in rapid succession, were heard by some of the residents in the vicinity of the mills, among them, Mrs. Elizabeth Marks, aged about sixty-five years, who rushed to the mills and found Westmoreland lying on the ground in front of the office.

He was then dying. Other neighbors, including Henry Wells, father-in-law of the murdered man, were also attracted to the scene.

ONE EFFECTIVE SHOT.
Only one of the three shots fired by the murderer or murderers took effect. The bullet struck Westmoreland in the fleshy part of the left arm, then entered just over the heart and lodged in the back. He died without regaining consciousness, half an hour later. The ball was fired from a 32-caliber revolver.

By Westmoreland's side was found his pistol, fully loaded. He was required to make a round of the mills every hour, and his watchman's duties were shown that he made his last tour at 1 o'clock.

At the time he was shot, he was in the act of entering the office, which stands a few yards from the mills. An axe, crowbar, coupling-pin, and a lot of furniture varnish was found near the spot where the watchman fell.

The murdered man was 31 years of age and had been watchman at the Pocahontas mills for five years. He leaves a widow and two children.

A post-mortem examination was made and a coroner's inquest was held. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that Westmoreland came to his death from a pistol-shot wound, inflicted by some person unknown to the jury.

The news of the murder spread throughout the city rapidly, and acting upon information that they received, the police arrested three young white men—J. B. Pully, W. M. Pyattress and W. R. Taylor on the charge of being implicated in the murder.

THE INQUEST.
The evidence before the Coroner threw no light upon the case, although for five hours the jury listened to the testimony of twenty-four witnesses. The most important witnesses examined were an aged lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Marks.

Mrs. Marks lives on Battersea Avenue, about fifty yards from the scene of the murder. She was awakened some time after 1 o'clock by three pistol shots. She went to her window and raised it. She heard moans and cries and fearing that some one had been hurt, she, without waiting to dress herself, ran out of the house mounting, arriving at the direction of the saw a body lying on the ground on the inside of the yard. Notwithstanding her age, the old lady climbed the fence and went and lifted up the head of the body. She saw it was Westmoreland.

There were no signs of a struggle. A pistol bullet slightly flattened was found on the ground and about four feet from the ground, on the brick wall of the office, was found the mark of a bullet that had struck. Just outside the gate of the factory an axe, a soiled towel, a bottle of furniture polish and a heavy piece of iron, slightly bent and a pulley key, was found. The axe was identified by Mr. George Barker, a lady living near the mills, as her property. She had used it last Saturday evening about 5 o'clock and left it just outside her rear door that evening, and only missed it when she got up on Sunday to prepare breakfast.

ARRESTS MADE.
Lulley, Pyattress and Taylor were arrested upon information given by Mrs. William Westmoreland wife of the murdered man, who testified that on Saturday night, October 6th, her husband had words with them, and that Henry Pully threw an empty whiskey bottle at him, telling her husband "that he had no right to order him away from the front of the mills."

The three men all proved where they were on the Saturday night of the killing, and their statements were corroborated by several other witnesses, and they were subsequently released.

Westmoreland carried with him a watchman's clock. The factory contains twelve stations, and his clock showed that he made each of these stations in time from 7 to 12 o'clock. The shot that killed him must have been fired by some one who was in a higher position than Westmoreland's, the point of entrance of the bullet being in the left shoulder, then to the chest, piercing both lungs.

The body of Zachariah Cofer, colored, was discovered to-day lying in a hog-pen on the Whitehall farm in Norfolk county. It is believed that he went to steal hogs, fell over the fence and broke his neck.

ELECTRIC TRAIN DERAILLED.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
ALEXANDRIA, Va., October 15.—The south-bound electric train over the Washington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon Electric Railroad, which left Washington at 8 o'clock last evening, was derailed at Alderson Heights by an horse crossing the embankment about six feet deep. There were forty-eight passengers aboard. There were fifty strikes of women and children, who made a mad effort to gain an exit from the cars. The lights went out and panic-stricken for a while reigned.

Lamps were brought from the power-house and it was ascertained that no one was seriously injured. The two cars were partially demolished.

Mr. Thomas Hoy, Jr., had his face badly cut by broken glass and legs sprained. Attorney Joseph Grigg was cut about the face. John Buckner, colored, slightly cut about the arm. Several other passengers were badly shaken up.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral services of Florence Virginia, the six-months-old daughter of Philip and Mary Buffin, who died Saturday at 12:30 P. M., took place from the residence of her parents, No. 232 M Street, Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The interment was in Oakwood.

The funeral of Mrs. Martha Brautigam took place Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence, No. 220 East Marshall Street.

The funeral of Mrs. S. W. Henley took place Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The interment was in River View Cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Annie Armstrong was held yesterday evening at 4 o'clock at her residence, No. 1221 Blair Street. The interment was in Oakwood.

The funeral of Mrs. Charlotte M. B. Linscomb took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning from the Pine-Street Baptist Church. The interment was in Shockey Hill Cemetery.

To Decide Ryan Case.

Judge Waddill went down to Norfolk yesterday, and to-day will render his decision in the case of Ryan against the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company. The question to be passed upon concerns only the right of Mr. Ryan to file an amended bill.

It was understood that Judge Waddill will prepare a written opinion.

Mrs. M. M. Jefferys, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mrs. D. M. Burgess, 621 North Ninth Street.

REYNOLDS, Florist, No. 22 North Ninth Street.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY 100 MILE BOOKS are sold for \$25, and will be accepted for passage from Washington, D. C., to the Florida line, including all lines in the system. The S. A. L. R. also sell a 2,000 Mile Book good between Richmond and Norfolk, and between Richmond and all points south, and to Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, and all Florida points. The trains operated over this system have no superior in the South, and every car is extended to make the traveler comfortable, for information concerning schedules, rates, Pullman reservations, etc., apply to C. W. Morris, Depot Ticket Agent, C. & O. Depot, Richmond Transfer Co., 303 East Main Street, or Z. P. Smith, District Passenger Agent, 838 East Main Street.



"Glove-Fitting" Corset
THOMSON'S
is unexcelled in quality, durability, comfort and fashion.
Turn them over and see how they're made.
All seams run around the body.
For sale by all dealers throughout the United States. A handsome catalogue mailed free on application to
Geo. C. Batcheller & Co., 345 B'way, New York.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRY GOODS STORES.

lobes of the left lung, and settling in the soft tissues of the back.

The police are working hard to obtain a clew, but are at a loss to account for, or see any motive for the murder. It seems that the killing was visited by thousands yesterday, and the people were loud in denouncing the murderer, who would have suffered summary justice if he could have been caught.

The condition of Robert Royal, the negro who was accidentally shot in the head at his residence, on Brown Street, Saturday night, is regarded as favorable this morning. The bullet struck him in the left temple, grazed his brain and flattened against the right side of his skull. Owing to the many reports of the shooting, the police had arrested Kate Harris on the charge of shooting Royal with felonious intent.

Little May, the 2-year-old daughter of Robert L. W. Guyer, died yesterday morning.

STREET COMMITTEE.
The Street Committee will hold a special meeting to-morrow afternoon to hear the committee from the Chamber of Commerce and Young Men's Business Association with reference to the obstruction ordinance.

It is very probable that an ordinance will be framed that will be less objectionable than the one recently adopted. Grandmaster Baldwin delivered an address at Old-Fellows' Hall to-night to the three lodges in this city.

Mr. Baldwin will leave to-morrow for Culpeper, Va.

The Baptist young people held a mass meeting at the First Baptist Church last night. Mr. Hill Montague, of Richmond, delivered the principal address.

Mr. Isidor Dreyfus, of New York City, and Miss Addie Emmerich, of Petersburg, were married here at 7 o'clock to-night.

Mr. M. M. Stinson, a street car employee, died this morning at three o'clock.

REVIVAL IN HANOVER.

An Old Family to Move to Richmond. Actively Digging Potatoes.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
HANOVER, Va., October 15